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## DESCRIBES REPUBLIC BUDGETS FOR 1951

BUDGET PLAN FOR SLOVENIA -- Ljubljana, Slovenski Porocevalec, 12 Jan 51

According to a recent speech by Slovenian Minister of Finance Zoran Polic at a meeting of the People's Skupstina, the 1950 plan for the Slovenian budget called for 6,579,000,000 dinars in revenues and an equal amount in expenditures. By the end of December 1950, revenues amounted to 6,601,000,000 dinars, while the expenditure budget was fulfilled as planned.

The 1951 budget calls for 6,355,300,000 dinars in revenues and an equal amount in expenditures. This is 96.6 percent of the budget plan for 1950. If a part of the revenues from enterprises were included in the 1951 budget, the budget would be 8,230,000,000 dinars. Total investments for 1951 are planned to amount to 3,765,000,000 dinars. These investments include 3,320,-000,000 dinars for republic investments, of which 1,620,000,000 dinars are to come from the budget and 1,900,000,000 dinars from enterprises. The People's Councils will invest 395 million dinars for housing and road and bridge repair.

The budget for education and people's culture will be 1,485,000,000 dinars, or 5.6 percent more than was called for by the 1950 plan. This is 20.9 percent more than was spent in 1950. The budget for social welfare will be 1,361,000,000 dinars, or 15.9 percent more than was called for by the 1950 plan and 23.3 percent more than was spent in 1950. The budget for administrative expenditures will be 1,336,000,000 dinars, or 96.2 percent of the amount spent in 1950. Of government employees, for whose pay every 1,000 inhabitants, 10.1 are 79,860 dinars will be speit in 1951.

Oblast People's Councils are being abolished to cut further the number of government employees.

The 1951 revenues from the economy are expected to be 4,231,000,000 dinars, from the population 1,461,000,000 dinars, and from miscellaneous revenues 663 million dinars. Market profits in 1950 were 4,359,000,000 dinars, or 52 percent more than in 1949. There was a deficit of 400 million dinars in the compulsory delivery of goods in 1950.

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The 1950 budget called for 677 million dinars to cover losses (255 million dinars from the republic budget and 422 million dinars from the federal budget), while the 1951 budget calls for 630 million dinars to cover losses (495 million dinars from the republic budget and 135 million dinars from the federal budget). The greatest losses occur in the lumber industry, mining, and agriculture.

BUDGET FOR SERBIAN MACHINE-BUILDING, PROCESSING INDUSTRIES -- Belgrade, Glas, 17 Jan 51

At a meeting of the People's Skupstina of Serbia, held between 14 and 16 January 1951, Serbian Vice-Premier Voja Lekovic stated that 2,070,000,000 dinars will be invested in 1951 for the Serbian machine-building and processing industries.

The 1951 investments are mainly earmarked for building and completing new factories, such as the cable factory in Svetozarevo, two agricultural machinery factories in Zemun and one in Novi Sad, an automobile-parts factory in Priboj, a cotton-lint factory in Pristina and another in Titovo Uzice, impregnated linen factory in Prijepolje, a hollow-glass factory in Paracin, a plate-glass factory in Pancevo, a cement factory in Popovac, a ceramics factory in Mladenovac, a radio and X-ray factory in Nis, and three new compressed-oxygen plants.

The Serbian machine-building industry produces the following items: cement mixers, mobile crushers, conveyer chutes, cables, boiler units, threshing machines, elevators, seed separators, shucking machines, and selectors. The Serbian metal industry produces the following items: universal operating tables, surgical tables, pressure cookers, thermostats, anesthetic equipment, surgical and medical instruments, dental chairs, electric dental drills, butterfat-content analyzers, pasteurizers, tricycles for invalids, metal ribs for ships, and radio receivers.

The Serbian Council for the Processing Industry fulfilled its 1950 plan, not counting the exploitation of forests, by 100.1 percent. The General Directorate for the Metal Industry fulfilled its 1950 plan by 115.8 percent, the General Directorate for Footwear and Clothing 100.6 percent, the General Directorate for the Chemical Industry 97.8 percent, the General Directorate for the Lum-Industry 89.0 percent, the General Directorate for Machine Building 101 percent, and the General Directorate for the Food Industry 96.26 percent (sugar and yeast 96.76 percent, oil 100.74 percent, starch 94.14 percent, alcoholic beverages 161.90 percent, canned food 86.54 percent, and tobacco 103.36 percent).

REVEALS 1951 CROATIAN BUDGET -- Belgrade, Borba, 16 Jan 51; Zagred, Vjesnik, 14 Jan 51

Zagreb, 15 January -- At a recent meeting of the Croatian People's Skupstina, Minister of Finance Anka Berus stated that the 1951 budget for Croatia calls for 14,913,300,000 dinars in revenues and an equal amount in expenditures Revenues from the economy in 1951 are planned to amount to 8,665,100,000 dinars, while in 1950 they amounted to 8,191,100,000 dinars. Last year's budget called for 4,588,900,000 dinars in revenues from the population, but actually these revenues amounted to 4,602,622,000 dinars, or 100.3 percent. This year's revenues from the population are planned to be 4,131,200,000 dinars, or 90.02 percent as compared with 1950. Gross investments in 1951 are planned to amount to 6,470,300,000 dinars. The 1950 plan called for investments amounting to 8,112,000,000 dinars, but actually they amounted to only 6,380,000,000 dinars.

Investments for capital construction in 1951 are scheduled to amount to 5,370,000,000 dinars and for the social standard /housing, cultural and educational projects, social welfare/, to about 1,100,000,000 dinars. The 1950 budget for education and national culture amounted to 2,555,063,000 dinars, while

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the 1951 budget is scheduled to amount to 2,815,900,000 dinars. The 1950 budget for social and health insurance amounted to 1,836,652,000 dinars, while the 1951 budget is scheduled to amount to over 2,213,000,000 dinars. The 1951 expenditures for administration will be 3,0 $^{14}$ 0,000,000 dinars.

1950 INVESTMENTS IN NEWLY LIBERATED AREAS -- Zagreb, Vjesnik, 13 Jan 51

Opatija, 12 January -- Yesterday, Federal Minister of Newly Liberated Areas Veceslav Holjevac stated that the 780,830,000 dinars earmarked for Rijeka, Zadar, Istria, and the Slovenian Primorje in 1950 were spent on housing projects, factories, and roads. Two hundred thousand square meters of road were paved on the Pula-Trieste, Rijeka-Trieste, Rijeka-Pula, and Pula-Fazana roads.

A foundry with a capacity of over 1,200 tons was built and put into operation in Rijeka in 1950, as well as the "Aleksandar Mamic" Mechanical Workshop. The capacity of the "Josip Brusic" Enterprise was increased and the plumbing fixtures shop in Pula was expanded.

This year's budget for the newly liberated areas amounts to 541,768,000 dinars. The building of the Pazin-Zminj aqueduct will continue in 1951, and the gasworks in Rijeka will be expanded.

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